

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



625
16
FAIRBURY
NURSERIES

C. M. HURLBURT
MAN'GR

FAIRBURY
NEB. 8.



1908
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

SPRING & FALL—
1908

Have You Got a Dollar ?

For \$1.00 we will send you 20 good, thrifty Apple trees, 2 to 3 feet high, of any variety named in this catalogue, except Bismarck and Seedless.

For \$1.00 we will send you 20 Budded Peach trees, one year old, 18 to 24 inches high, of any variety except Stewart; these trees, though small, are well rooted and are very cheap at price named.

For only \$1.00 we will send you 40 Concord Grape vines one year old, well rooted, and with proper care every one will grow.

TREE PROTECTORS

Price—2 Cents Each; \$1.50 per 100.

Same are made of veneer and are the best and easiest applied of anything ever used. Two men can wrap 1000 trees a day. They are 18 to 24 inches long, 9 to 12 inches wide and one-twelfth inch thick, and are fastened with small wire around the center, and will last from three to five years.

Will protect your trees from rabbits, mice and borers; will also protect the stems from sun-scald, and can be left on during the summer and will not injure the tree. They are furnished green, tied in bundles of 100 each, and are ready for use.

PLANTS

In the spring of each year we grow large quantities of such plants as Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Peppers and Celery. We ship by prepaid postage, or where sent by express the customer pays the expressage.

SWEET POTATOES

Nansemond and Yellow Jersey

	Per 100	Per 1000
By Mail, prepaid.....	\$0.50	-----
By Express.....	.25	\$2.00

TOMATOES

Earlyanna, Champion and Trophy

By Mail.....	\$0.75	-----
By Express .....	.50	\$4.50

CABBAGE

Early Wakefield and Surehead

By Mail.....	\$0.50	-----
By Express .....	.30	\$2.50
By Express, Surehead after June 1 .....	.25	2.00

CELERY

White Plume and Giant Pascal

By Mail.....	\$0.50	-----
By Express .....	.30	\$2.50

PEPPER

Giant Sweet and Cayenne

By Mail.....	\$1.00	-----
By Express .....	.75	-----

ORDER SHEET.

1908

FAIRUBRY NURSERIES

C. M. HURLBURT, Mgr.

Fairbury, Nebraska

All remittances by Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft and Registered Letter at my risk. Do not send money in ordinary letters with registering it—it is not safe.

ALL POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS must be made out on Fairbury, Nebraska.

Your Name.....

Amt. Enc. P. O. Order \$_____

Postoffice _____

Amt. Enc. Express \$_____

County _____ State _____

Amt. Enc. Draft \$_____

Name your Freight Station_____

Amt. Enc. Cash \$-----

How to be Sent, Freight, Express, Mail_____

Amt. Enc. Stamps \$.....

Total - - - - - \$-----

Name your Railroad Co. _____

Date _____ 190_____

Very Important—No difference how often you have written us, always give your Full Address and write your Name, Postoffice, County and State very plainly; by so doing you will save much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake in filling your orders.

[illegible]

Order Sheet---Continued.[illegible]



TO OUR PATRONS.



We are pleased to present to you our new descriptive catalogue for the year 1908.

The past season our trees made a fine growth and were well ripened before frost came so that they are in fine condition for transplanting.

We are now in better position than ever to please our customers, having a larger and better stock on hand from which to select, and better facilities for handling and shipping the same, our sales are increasing each year as people are learning to know the good qualities of our trees, and that we are dealing honestly by them in sending full value in stock for money received from them.

We thank our many customers for their past patronage and would solicit your orders for coming spring planting; to those who have never purchased from us, would say we will appreciate an order from you, even if it is only a small one; we believe that we can fill the same with stock that will prove satisfactory to you, and are confident we shall retain you among our regular customers in the future.

WHAT WE DO

We cultivate our trees in the most thorough manner and dig with the best improved tree digger, thus getting good length of roots.

We guarantee all trees, vines and plants to be in a good, healthy and growing condition when they leave our packing rooms.

In packing we use paper lined boxes or bales, using plenty of wet moss and straw, thus preventing stock from becoming dry in transit; we make no charge for bales or boxes.

While we take the best of care in filling orders with stock true to name, should a mistake occur, we will be responsible only for the original cost of the stock.

We usually commence shipping in the fall, October, 15, and in the spring, about March 10th. We can, however, ship a greater portion of our stock any time during the winter from our frost-proof cellars; by this plan we can accommodate our customers who live in the South.

On receipt of an order we notify the customer at once by card; if after a reasonable length of time you do not hear from us, write us again; sometimes letters go astray.

In filling orders we send varieties called for as far as possible; for those varieties we are out of we substitute others in their place equally as good, unless you write us not to substitute.

We ship over the St. Joseph & Grand Island, the C., R. I. & P., and the B. & M. railroads; over the United States, Wells-Fargo and Adams Express Companies.

TERMS

In ordering, always give age or size and price of stock wanted; please be very particular in writing your name and address plainly.

Send cash with order, or good bank reference; if you wish stock sent C. O. D. by express, send one-fourth cash with order; we will then ship it and you can pay balance due to your express agent on receipt of stock.

All remittances should be made payable to C. M. Hurlburt, Manager; send by Postoffice or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Check or Registered Letter. For amounts less than one dollar you may send one and two cent stamps.

Our references are R. G. Dun & Co., Harbine, or Goodrich Bros.' Bank of Fairbury, Neb.

SPECIAL OFFERS

On all orders that amount to \$5 or more we will prepay the freight charges to any railroad station in Kansas or Nebraska.

On orders of \$10 or more we prepay the freight to any station in the United States.

Sometimes our railroad agents here fail to collect enough freight charges from us on prepaid shipments; should your agent require you to pay additional charges, in such a case send us the receipt he gave you, and we will return the money to you.

If you do not want enough trees for your own planting to secure prepaid freight, get some of your friends to club with you and we will tie and label each order separately and ship all together in one package and prepay the freight charges as provided above.

DISCOUNTS

We sell 5 trees at 10 rates; 50 trees at 100 rates, and 500 trees at 1,000 rates.

On all cash orders, at prices in this catalogue, sent us before March 1st, 1908, we will allow 5 per cent discount. This offer is to induce you to order early.

On all cash orders, at prices in this catalogue, amounting from \$15 to \$30, we will allow a discount of 5 per cent.

On all orders for cash, amounting to \$30 or more, at prices in this catalogue, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANTERS

Never buy trees of a traveling tree agent; as a rule they are not trustworthy, and will charge from two to ten times what a tree is worth.

Buy direct from some reliable nursery, or from a local nursery agent that you know to be honest. By this plan you will save money and have a source of redress in case there is anything wrong with your order.

It is a good plan to send in your order early, while the nursery's list of varieties is complete; another thing, if you wait until late in the season, chances are that you will be so rushed with work that you will neglect to order at all, and thus lose a year's growth on your orchard.

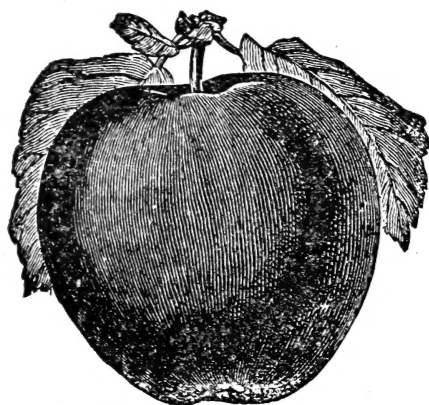
As soon as trees are received the boxes or bundles should be unpacked and the roots of the trees soaked in a barrel or tank of water for 24 hours before planting; don't leave them in the water longer than this. If you are not ready to plant at once, they may be heeled in moist earth well packed around the roots.

In preparing ground, plow deep and pulverize the soil well before planting. Dig holes large enough so that roots of trees will have plenty of room; in planting fill holes two-thirds full of loose soil, working it well among the roots as put in, then firm as solid as you can with the foot; fill remainder of hole with water, after it has soaked away fill up the hole with loose earth and do not firm it.

To heel-in trees in the fall for spring planting, select a spot where water will not stand after rains, make an incline of earth the length of the trees, the lower edge of which should be a foot below the surface of the ground, and the upper edge six inches above the surface. Now put trees two inches apart on the incline with roots down; with a spade commence at lower edge of incline and dig out enough earth to cover trees all over; firm solid around the roots. You can now put in another layer of trees and proceed as before. See that the roots of last layer are covered at least one foot deep; if earth is not wet it should be well watered.

Apples

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.



Gano.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We would advise you in planting an apple orchard to select those varieties which have proven hardy and productive in our Western country. We give a brief description of varieties which we consider the best suited for Kansas and Nebraska.

The apple should be planted thirty feet apart each way. Plant trees about one inch deeper than they grew in the nursery row; in pruning keep them low headed; nothing here will ruin an apple orchard so quickly as high pruning, thus allowing the hot afternoon summer sun to scald the bark on the body of the tree.

In propagating the apple we use the piece root graft, the whole root graft, and we also bud them; if you do not specify in your order which kind is preferred, we will send you the whole root trees.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet, 3 years, extra fine trees.....	\$0.15	\$1.40	\$13.00
4 to 6 feet, 2 years, well branched .....	.12	1.10	10.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, well branched .....	.08	.70	6.50
2 to 3 feet, 2 years, partly branched.....	.07	.60	5.00

Summer Apples

Carolina Red June—Tree hardy, upright, early bearer, shoots slender, foliage dark, color red, almost black in sun, fruit medium, form variable, surface smooth with minute dots.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color, flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich sub-acid flavor; moderately vigorous and productive; one of the best. First of July.

Red Astrachan—Is of Russian origin and has proven itself a great favorite, especially in the North, by its hardiness and good cooking quality. Tree vigorous, upright, foliage large, rich green; fruit medium to large, surface smooth, color striped crimson; season July. Recommended for general planting.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Tree rather poor in nursery, but has proven one of the best for the North; fruit large, surface smooth, waxen yellow ground covered with bright carmine stripes; sour; one of the very best for cooking; very productive. August.

Yellow Transparent—Of Russian origin, imported by the Department of Agriculture in 1870; ripening with Early Harvest, while the fruit will keep fully ten days after ripening, making it peculiarly adapted for early shipping. Fruit pale yellow, roundish oblate, medium size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful yellow when fully ripe.

Sweet June—Tree one of the best, upright and vigorous, regular bearer and productive; fruit sweet, medium size, excellent for baking; season June and July.

Summer Queen—Tree vigorous, large, spreading, productive; fruit medium, surface yellow covered with mixed red, splashed scarlet, flavor good, aromatic; season August; use kitchen.

Other Varieties—Sweet Bough; Benoni; Cooper's Early; August.

Fall Apples

Wealthy—An apple of fine appearance and quality, an early and profuse bearer; a good market apple of its season; tree hardy: its chief fault is killing itself by its early and excessive bearing; in size and beauty it equals Baldwin and is a better dessert apple.

Wolf River—One of the largest apples grown, and very often used for show purposes when extra large apples are an attraction. Pleasant, subacid; tree hardy and vigorous. November and December.

Rambo—Tree upright, very thrifty and productive, beautiful foliage, light green and perfectly hardy, fruit medium, liable to overbear, surface striped on green ground, numerous small dots, flesh greenish white, juicy flavor sub-acid, aromatic, quality first rate for table; season September and October.

Grimes' Golden—Tree upright and hardy, fruitful, color golden yellow when ripe, medium to large, quality sub-acid, mild and melting; valuable in any orchard.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white tender, sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. August and September.

Winter Apples

Ben Davis—(New York Pippin)—Fruit medium to large, round; skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; an excellent variety; tree very hardy, a free grower, coming into bearing early and very productive; it blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping late frosts; very popular in the West and Southwest. December and March.

Jonathan—Beautiful tree, good grower; fruit full medium, fair producer, color dark, shaded to almost black in sun, fruit drops in a dry season. November and December, but can be kept until April.

Winter Banana—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate as it has a delightful banana perfume; fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground; it is of large size, and very showy in appearance, roundish inclined to conical; stalk three-fourths of an inch long; cavity moderate, apex shallow; originated in Indiana. The claims for this apple are such that we recommend it for trial.

Tallman Sweeting—Medium, pale yellow, firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable preserving and baking apple; vigorous. October to December.

McIntosh Red—Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree vigorous, extremely hardy and long lived. Good bearer.

Northwestern Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish-yellow; good quality. It is claimed to keep well into June. Tree is quite hardy, and will probably succeed nearly as far north as the Wealthy; very promising.

Mammoth Black Twig—Originated in Tennessee. Tree a fine upright, spreading grower, bears large crops and holds its fruit well; the fruit is fully one-fourth larger than the Winesap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities; vigorous. November to April.

Geneton or Rawle's Janet—Old and favorably known variety; tree fairly vigorous, bears young and if not allowed to overbear fruit, medium to small, quality not the best, but good keeper, blooms very late, thus never killed in bloom by late frost.

Winesap—Too well known to require a description. Tree hardy almost wherever planted, early bearer and profitable; tree inclined to overbear, causing the fruit to be undersized; color red, sometimes almost black, flesh almost yellow, firm and crisp; one of the best. November to May.

Missouri Pippin—Tree resembles a seedling, good grower; foliage dense, fruit early, very productive; fruit medium, surface smooth, shaded, mixed striped red; flavor sub-acid; very good. Season December to March.

White Winter Pearmain—Large oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellowish with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous, productive. January to April.

Rome Beauty—Tree thrifty, upright grower. Fruit large to very large, roundish oblate, sometimes conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, striped and mixed with red; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality good; desirable market fruit on account of its productiveness and fine appearance. Season November to January.

Other Varieties—Northern Spy, Arkansas Black, Gano, Winter Banana.

Pueblo, Colo., April 21st, 1906

Mr. Hurlburt,

Dear Sir:—I received the trees today in good order. I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

ALBERT RANGE

Bucklin, Kan., May 6th, 1906

Mr. C. M. Hurlburt, Fairbury, Neb.

Dear Sir:—Received your consignment of nursery stock last evening, for which please accept my thanks. The stock was in the very best possible condition, owing to your painstaking in packing, and everything larger and far better than expectations, and shall take great pleasure in recommending your firm to all in need of nursery stock and when in need of anything in your line, you certainly shall hear from your humble servant.

Wishing you success,

Very respectfully,

W. E. STRYKER

Clay County, Neb., May 1, 1906

C. M. Hurlburt, Fairbury, Neb.

Dear Sir:—The trees you sent me came in fine condition, and were all that you could expect trees to be. They are perfectly satisfactory in every respect both in size and general appearance, and I think that every one will grow.

Thanking you for your prompt shipment, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

L. P. HARRIS

Vaughn's Seedless Apple

This remarkable apple tree was found by one of our local agents three years ago in Vermillion County, Ind., and we have secured the sole right to propagate and sell it.

On the opposite page we have two cuts of this apple, one showing the open calyx, the other showing little core and no seeds.

Now we do not claim that this is the largest apple known for there are many varieties just as large, nor is it the best flavored apple, for there are others just as good, but there is none so sure to bear a crop each year, and few that will keep as well, and upon the strength of the above statement we recommend it to our customers.

Why is it that an apple tree will bear a heavy crop of fruit one year, and then bear few or no apples, for one to three years afterwards? You have all noticed this; you will say that the tree in producing and maturing the heavy crop of fruit, robbed itself of so much vitality that it was not able to produce fruit the second or third year; that it had to have time to recuperate, and grow new wood and fruit buds before it could produce again; this we will admit is the correct theory; but did you ever stop to consider what portion of the apple took the vitality from the tree? Is it the skin or flesh? No, for they are composed mostly of water and the tree can produce them as easily as it can leaves, without loss of strength.

It's the seed of the apple and nothing else, that robs the tree of its strength and causes it to produce only two years out of five. In Vaughn's Seedless Apple, we have gotten rid of the element that produces barrenness, and by planting this variety we can raise apples every year.

Description—The fruit is about the size and shape of the Winesap; flesh firm and yellow, like the Russett with a flavor similar to the Rambo; nearly red in color, with small yellow dots, and will keep until May.

The tree has no bloom for late frosts to destroy, but the fruit is set in the closed bud, the fruit has a large open calyx which is an advantage over all other apples, for in spraying you can easily get the mixture with its poison into the calyx where it will be waiting for the pesky codling moth when it makes its appearance.

Trees will be shipped to our customers with a sealed tag attached to each tree, and no tree is genuine without this tag.

Price—3 year trees, 5 to 7 feet, well branched, each.....\$1.00
2 year trees, 4 to 6 feet, well branched, each..... .75
2 year trees, 3 to 4 feet, well branched, each..... .50

State of Indiana, Vermillion County, ss:

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said county, Martha E. James, who being duly sworn says that she has known the Vaughn's Seedless Apple Tree for a period of 23 years, said tree having grown on my father's farm and that it has borne fruit each year for the last twenty-two years.

MARTHA E. JAMES.

Subscribed and sworn to this 25th day of August, 1906.

JESSE P. YORK, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 6, 1907.

State of Indiana, Vermillion County, ss:

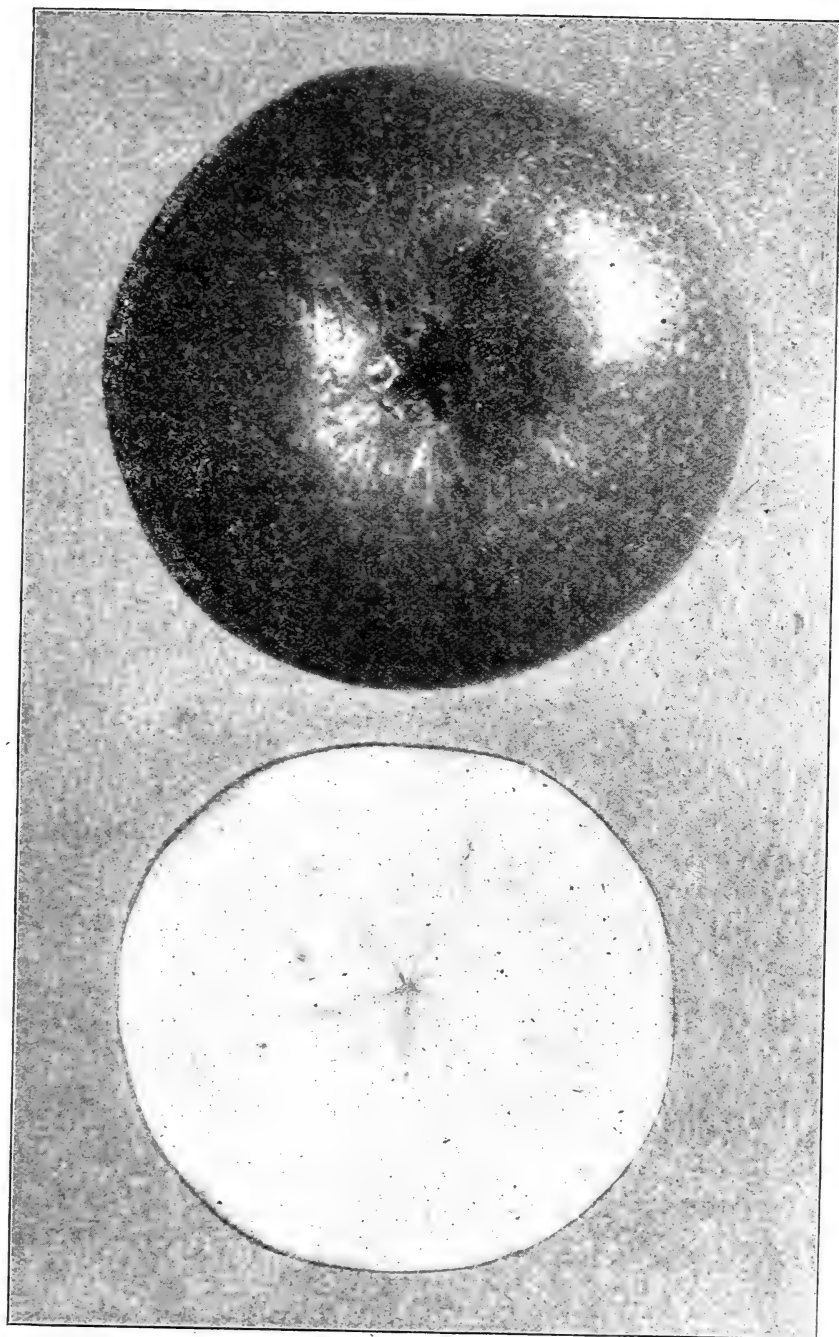
Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said county, this 25th day of August, 1906, Augustus G. Vaughn, a citizen of said county and state, who, being duly sworn, says that the original Vaughn Seedless Apple Tree has been in bearing twenty-two consecutive years and no failures to affiant's knowledge.

AUGUSTUS G. VAUGHN.

Subscribed and sworn to this 25th day of August, 1906.

JESSE P. YORK, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 6, 1907.



Vaughn's Seedless Apple

Bismarck

In respect to its early fruiting habit, the most remarkable apple ever introduced; one year grafts frequently produce fruit, and 2-year trees seldom fail. Has fruited in many sections of the United States this season; we hear only words of commendation. Originated in New Zealand; has been tested in nearly every apple country and promises to succeed wherever apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive, and without a rival in its early fruiting quality. Tree of short, stocky growth, makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid, good for dessert, superior for cooking; will keep well into winter.

	Each
5 to 6 feet trees.....	\$0.50
4 to 5 feet trees.....	.40
3 to 4 feet trees.....	.30
2 to 3 feet trees.....	.20

Crab Apples

The improvements in the varieties of Crab Apples have kept pace with the other kinds of fruit. A few years ago it was only thought fit for cider, jelly and preserves, but there are varieties now that command good prices in the market for dessert purposes; especially is this true of the Whitney. Besides being useful, they are very ornamental when in bloom and when burdened with their load of highly colored fruit.



Bismarck

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3 years, fine trees.....	\$0.16	\$1.50	\$13.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.12	1.10	10.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.09	.80	7.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 years, partly branched.....	.07	.60	5.00

Plant and prune them the same as apples. We give a description of varieties in the following that we consider among the best:

Hyslop—Tree hardy, upright round top, very prolific; fruit medium dark red, almost black in the sun; good quality; ripens August.

Whitney Number Twenty—Tree extra fine, round headed, bears quite young, productive, fruit large, golden yellow with stripes of bright crimson, flavor sub-acid, quite free from the astringency of other crabs, excellent for vinegar. Season September.

Sylvan Sweet—Tree fine strong grower, very prolific, comes into bearing soon; fruit medium size and sweet; fine for pickles.

Transcendent—Tree productive, fruit one and a half to two inches in diameter, excellent for sauce and pies and is also a good eating apple; skin yellow striped with red; vigorous. August and September.

Martha—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenberg, which originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental, as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

General Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large; red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, excellent for dessert; free. October.

Golden Beauty—Very large and handsome; fine amber or golden yellow color.

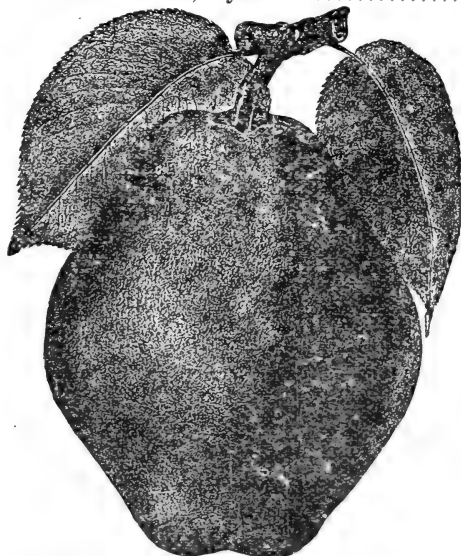
Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for home use cannot be too strongly recommended. It far exceeds the apple in melting, juicy texture and rich refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by judicious selection ripening season beginning in July can be continued in succession into winter.

Pears, being upright growers, may be planted twenty feet apart each way. They should be trained to branch as near the ground as possible; the first four years' planting, the top leaders should be cut out and thus compel them to form a bushy top.

Dwarf pears come into bearing four years after transplanting and standards not until the eighth year.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet, Standard, 3 years, extra fine.....	\$0.32	\$3.00	\$28.00
4 to 6 feet, Standard, 2 years, well branched.....	.25	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 feet, Standard, 2 years, branched.....	.20	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 feet, Dwarf, 2 years.....	.25	2.20	20.00
3 to 4 feet, Dwarf, 2 years.....	.20	1.80	15.00
2 to 3 feet. Dwarf, 2 years.....	.18	1.40	12.00



Bartlett—Large size with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. Season, July.

Kieffer's Hybrid—The pear was raised from seed from Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large dark, green glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as it is possible for any pear to be. September and October.

"The Kieffer." The reason there are not many pears in the Middle West is because they do not plant Kieffer.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a great favorite. September and October.

Seckel—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull, brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, is exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery, the richest, highest flavored pear known. August and September.

Flemish Beauty—Is large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine, good bearer; hardy everywhere. August and September.

Lawrence—Is rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Budded Peaches

The peach tree requires a moderately rich, well drained soil, and in order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and thus cause it to produce well matured fruit its branches should be headed in each year.

Peach trees when planted alone should be set twenty feet apart, or they may be planted between apple trees. Plant them deep enough so that the crook in the tree where they were budded is covered over with earth.

In Nebraska we cannot expect a full crop of peaches each year, owing to our cold winters, which kill the bloom buds, but if you can only get a full crop once in three years, they will pay you better than any other fruit crop that can be raised in Nebraska, cherries and strawberries excepted.

Below we give a short description of those varieties which we consider among the best, the greatest number of which we have fruited in our own grounds.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet, bearing size.....	\$0.15	\$1.40	\$13.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.11	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.09	.80	7.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.07	.60	5.00
1 to 2 feet .....	.06	.50	4.00
4 to 5 feet, Seedlings from choice fruit.....	.06	.50	4.00
3 to 4 feet " " " " .....	.05	.40	3.00
2 to 3 feet " " " " .....		.30	2.00
1 to 2 feet " " " " .....		.20	1.50

Champion—Many specimens have measured 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, rich, sweet and juicy, surpasses all other early varieties; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavor and best shipper of the early peaches. Ripens in early August.

Globe—An improvement on Crawford's Late; fruit large, globular; or a rich golden yellow with red blush, flesh yellow, juicy. August.

Hale's Early—Fruit medium size; skin white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and highly flavored. July 10 to 20.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish, skin white, juicy and good; free. End of August.

Early Rivers—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. First of July.

Elberta—A Georgia cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling; very large, well colored; all things considered, the finest yellow freestone in cultivation; no one can go amiss by planting it; fruit perfectly free from rot, and one of the most successful shipping varieties. August 20.

Chinese Cling—Most popular Southern peach, immense size, oblong, creamy skin with faint blush of red. August.

Bokara No. Three—Raised from seed secured from Bokara, Asia, a number of seedlings being produced that proved 30 per cent harder than the old strain of peach trees. One of the seedlings, No. 3, proved decidedly the best; has been fruited in Iowa several years and found one of the hardiest and best peaches known here.

Blood Cling—Large size, dark claret, with veins downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower. October.

Alexander Early—Large size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone; should remain on the tree until fully ripe. Late in June.

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; productive, free. Last of July.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive, one of the best. Last of August and September.

Mountain Rose—Large, red, flesh white, rich, juicy, excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early and much larger and finer than that variety; should be in every collection. July.

Crosby—Medium size; bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality it commands a ready sale in competition with the best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardiest of all peaches. Good for home and market; free. September 10.

Greensboro—Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite, and profitable early market sort.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek. Fruit growers have given the strongest testimonials to its value.

Salway—Late peach; fruit large, roundish, yellow, with rich, marbled brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow; firm, juicy, rich, sugary. Showy market peach; is very promising; finest in the world for canning. October. Free.

Emerson, Mo., May 10, 1906

Dear Sir:—I received my trees April 4—was much pleased with them. If they do well here, I will send another order next year.

Yours, with good wishes,
Box 23

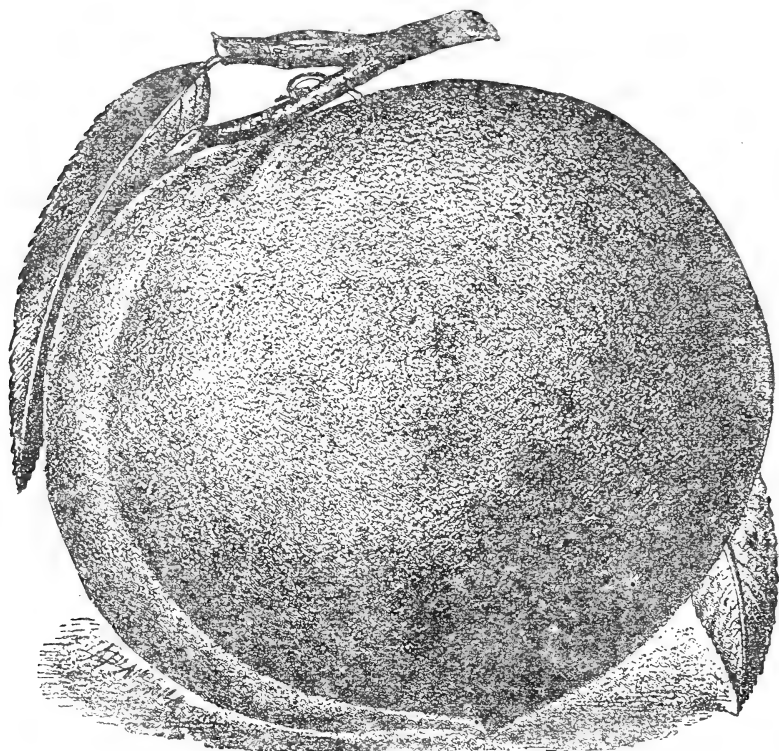
J. W. BOWLES

Waldo, Kan., March 26, 1907

Gentlemen:—Will say I received my shipment of trees from your nurseries a week ago and found them damp and in excellent good condition. Thanks.

Respectfully yours,

A. ZEIGER



Stewart

Stewart Peach—The seed was brought from a ranch in the Wasatch Mountains near the center of Utah, to Moab, by the Mormon bishop, Stewart, and planted in his orchard twenty years ago. Fruit large to very large, free stone, often weighing twenty ounces. Color dark yellow; flesh yellow, with red near the stone; fine grained, juicy and delicious. Ripens ten days later than late Crawford. The tree is stout, stiff upright grower and very vigorous; strong leaves, very large and rough; an immense bearer, and by far the hardiest tree grown here.

	Per 1	Per 10
Stewart Peach, budded, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
Stewart Peach, budded, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2 50
Stewart Peach, budded, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00
Stewart Peach, budded, 2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.50

Nectarine Trees

The Nectarine has a smooth skin, like the plum, and requires the same treatment for curculio. It is like the peach in other ways and requires the same culture. The following varieties are the best:

Boston—The largest and most beautiful variety known. Deep yellow, mottled and shaded with red; flesh sweet, with a peculiarly pleasant flavor; free stone. Tree hardy and productive. September.

Downton—Large, pale green, with violet-red cheek; flesh rich and delightful, free from stone. August.

	Per 1	Per 10
3 to 4 feet trees.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

NOTICE OUR LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ON PAGE 4

Plums

The plum does best on a rich, well drained soil; the trees should be planted sixteen feet apart, and it is well to plant several varieties together, for they seem to produce larger crops in that way than where a single variety is planted alone.

Prune them so they will be low headed, and thus protect the fruit from wind storms, which sometimes play sad havoc with the fruit when commencing to ripen.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3 years, fine trees.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$32.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.30	2.50	22.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years.....	.25	2.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 years, partly branched.....	.20	1.50	12.00

Abundance—Of medium size, large when thinned; amber, with markings of red; juicy, sweet, of good quality when well ripened. May be picked when it begins to color; will keep a long time, color well and be almost as rich and sweet as if ripened on the tree—a strong point for market growers. Usually the fruit must be thinned to prevent overbearing. August.

Burbank—The best of all the Japan sorts of plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red, and with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, with strong upright shoots, large, broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late, and consequently more liable to escape the late spring frosts.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect free stone; quality superb for cooking and for serving with sugar; tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums. August.

Lombard—Medium, round, oval, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good: adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular; Last of August.

Wild Goose—Large, rich, crimson, beautiful, flesh soft, rich, melting; delicious, with a full fruit flavor; tree a strong grower, prolific. This variety is among plums what the Ben Davis is among apples—referring to the American class of plums. July.

Forest Garden—Large, nearly round, mottled red and yellow; juicy, very sweet and rich; tree a strong grower. July.

De Soto—Medium; bright red, sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

German Prune—A large, long oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Cherries

A great deal of attention is now given to the growth of cherries in the West, and no well planted home orchard is complete without its proportion of cherry trees, and it is one of the most prolific of garden fruits. It will succeed in any kind of soil that is not wet.

It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc.

Our cherry trees are budded on Mahaleb cherry stocks, which do not sprout from the roots. Care must be taken in planting that the trees are not planted too deep; one inch deeper than where budded is deep enough; should they be planted deeper than this, the tree will be liable to throw

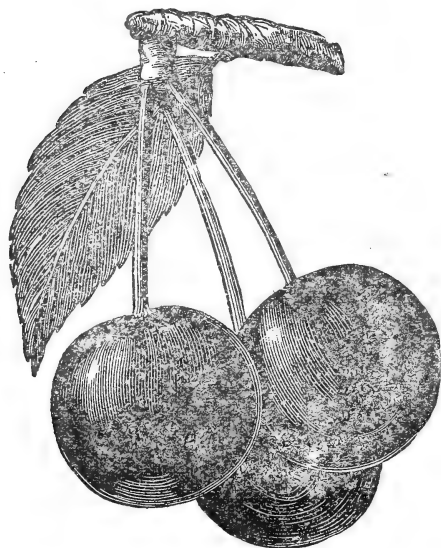
out roots above where budded, and these roots if broken will throw up sprouts or suckers.

Plant trees twenty feet apart, keep the main leaders headed back the first two or three years after transplanting; by so doing you will have fine, bushy tops near the ground, which will be of great advantage in picking the fruit.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3 years, well branched.....	\$.40	\$3.70	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.35	3.20	30.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, well branched.....	.25	2.30	22.00
2 to 3 feet, 1 year, partly branched.....	.15	1.40	13.00

Dye House—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke, wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. May and June.

Early Richmond—(Kentish, Virginian or Early May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. First of June.



Baldwin

Baldwin Cherry—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank, vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to a pink color, similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, of medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than in clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. It is a tree to command attention, and is so distinct as to attract comments from any upon seeing it, without knowing its superior merits.

	Per 1	Per 10
Baldwin Cherry, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.00
Baldwin Cherry, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00
Baldwin Cherry, 3 to 4 feet.....	.45	4.00
Baldwin Cherry, 2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50

Large Montmorency—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Middle of June.

English Morello—Tree slow grower, but very abundant bearer; very hardy; fruit slightly conical, dark red, almost black when fully ripe; three weeks later than Richmond; most prolific.

Ostheim—A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stems long; flesh liver color; tender, juicy, almost sweet.

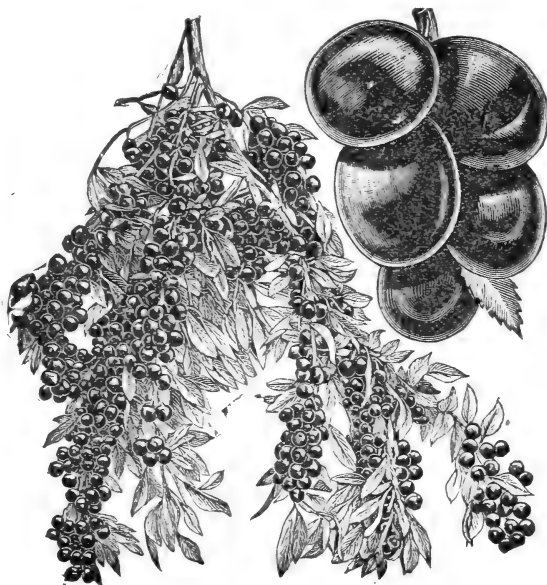
Black Tartarian—Large, juicy, rich, mild and sweet; vigorous and productive. Early.

Gov. Wood—Large, yellow, shaded with light red, juicy, very delicious. A vigorous grower and very productive. Early Sweet.

Compass Cherry

This originated with H. Knudson of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Its habit of growth is like the Miner, while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a strong grower, and makes a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter, and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. The pit is between the ordinary American plum and Early Richmond pit in shape and size. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer, if well pollenized; should be planted near other plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.45	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.75	6.00



Rocky Mountain Cherry

Rocky Mountain Cherry

This is a novelty and a very profuse bearer, but the fruit is not as good as our leading sorts; grows in the form of a bush, and is as hardy as Wyoming sage brush. It has stood 45 degrees below zero and unharmed in limb or fruit bud; fruit about as large as English Morello; cherry black when fully ripe; acid and very good for pie or wine. Season, July.

2 foot trees, 15 cents each. 10 trees, \$1.00.

Apricots

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It bears immense crops; ripens in July and August. Plant the same as peach.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 2 years, budded	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years, budded .....	.25	2.30	20.00
3 to 4 feet, 2 years, budded .....	.20	1.80	16.00
2 to 3 feet, 1 year, budded .....	.15	1.40	12.00
Russian Apricot seedlings, 1 year .....	.06	.50	4.00

Superb—One of the largest; orange with red cheek; firm, juicy with rich flavor; very productive. August.

Royal—Large; yellow with orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a fine variety. Last of July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. July.

Russian Apricot—A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme hardiness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

Quinces

	Per 1	Per 10
3 to 4 feet. well branched.....	\$0.35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet, partly branched.....	.30	2.50

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves for flavoring; very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Dwarf Service or Juneberry

Grows four to six feet high, bunches out from the ground like currants, resembles the Common Service or Juneberry in leaf and fruit, but the fruit is larger and in color almost black; commencing to bear the second year after transplanting and bears profusely. No farm or garden should be without this most excellent dessert fruit.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inch	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
18 to 30 inch.....	.15	1.25	10.00

Grapes

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collections of other fruit trees were at all common, and today it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for one-half to one dozen grape vines. They can be trained up by the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them in small or large quantities is on the wire trellis.

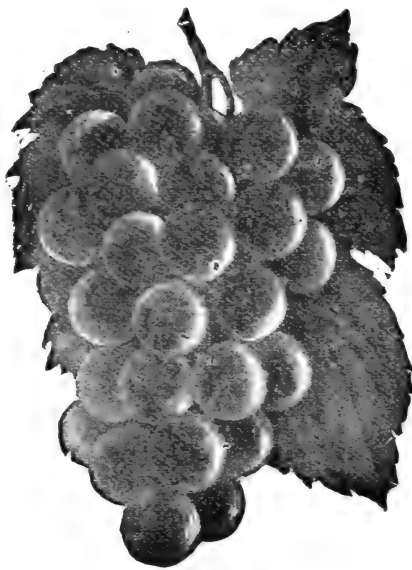
Work the ground deep and plant a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Make rows eight feet apart and six to eight feet in the row. Some of them, the tender varieties, would be benefited by laying the vines flat on the ground during the winter, with a light covering of earth or litter.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Agawam, strong vines.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$5.00	.....
Brighton, strong vines.....	.10	.80	.....	.....
Concord, 1 year, good vines .....	.04	.30	2.50	\$20.00
Concord, 1 year, select vines.....	.05	.40	3.00	25.00
Concord, 2 years, select vines .....	.06	.50	4.50	35.00
Duchess, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00	.....
Delaware, strong vines .....	.10	.90	8.00	.....
Elvira, strong vines.....	.08	.50	4.00	.....
Golden Pocklington, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00	.....
Lady Washington, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00	.....
Moore's Diamond, strong vines.....	.10	.90	8.00	.....
Moore's Early, strong vines.....	.10	.80	7.00	.....
Niagara, strong vines.....	.08	.70	5.00	.....
Worden, strong vines .....	.08	.60	4.50	.....
Campbell's Early, strong vines.....	.20	1.50	.....	.....
McPike's.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....

Concord—Bunches large, berries large, round, skin thick and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive, at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

Worden—This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger, the fruit is better flavored and ripen several days earlier. Black.

Moore's Early—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom; flesh pulpy, of medium quality. Vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort.



McPike

Clusters very large, berries round and of great size, very sweet and rich. The seeds separate easily from the pulp; ripens first of August, but can be kept until December in cool storage; color black, with light purple bloom.

Delaware—Still hold its own as one of the finest grapes; bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, thin skin, flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp; an exceedingly sweet, spicy, delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous; hardy and productive. Red.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; bunches large, berries of medium size; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality; ripens early. Red.

Moore's Diamond—Very hardy, healthy and vigorous; ripens from two to four weeks earlier than Concord. White.

Agawam—Large, round, early and of great vigor of growth; rich high, peculiar aromatic flavor, much subjected to disease and too highly flavored, where all its aroma is developed, to be desirable. Red.

Description of the McPike Grape—We have in this new, wonderful grape, great size, wonderful quality, hardy wood and bud, very large leathery leaves. Fruit ripens same season as Worden, which is one week earlier than Concord. This grape ripens evenly, and only has one and two seeds; skin tender and pulp melting. This grape has taken all premiums at all the great state fairs in the fall of 1898 and 1899 wherever exhibited, over all competitors. Many testimonials could be printed if space would permit, regarding the success of this wonderful vine.

Campbell Early—The king of grapes. The best all round grape on the market. A very strong, hardy vine, with perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms, always setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly.

Shelbyville, Mo., April 11, 1907
Dear Sirs:—Trees received in splendid condition. Many thanks for your kindness and promptness.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. R. TURNER

Mr. C. M. Hurlburt,

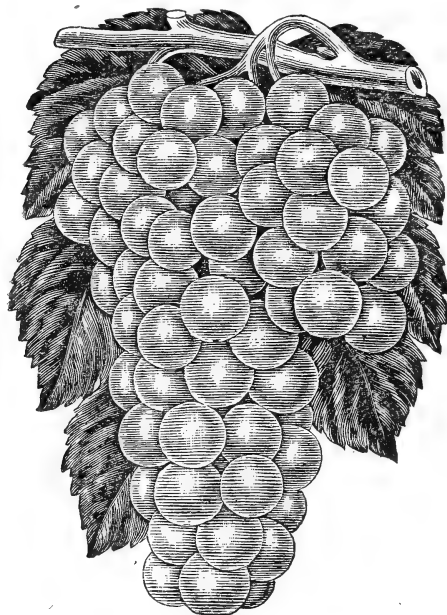
Dear Sir:—I received my fruit trees yesterday in good shape and am well pleased with the order I sent you.

R. 4. Box 4

Stromsburg, Nebr., April 4, 1906

Yours,

AUG. H. ANDERSON



Niagara

Niagara—A magnificent white grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard, a rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size; berries large, with a tough skin; quality good; ripens with Concord.

Lady Washington—Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound; vine strong, very healthy.

Golden Pocklington—Is a seedling from Concord; vine hardy, both in wood and foliage; strong grower; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow; clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord; ripens with Concord.

Elvira—Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower; very productive; bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. White.

Raspberries

Should be set in the spring; plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row and rows 4 feet apart. Set plants 3 to 4 inches deep, depending on the soil (in heavy clay do not set as deep as on light soil), roots spread out and dirt pressed firmly among them. Give thorough shallow cultivation until last of July, or if you prefer mulch in the row with coarse manure or something of that kind, and keep the ground well stirred between the rows. When the new canes are about two feet high, pinch off the top; this will make the plant throw out side branches and do away with the necessity of tying up. In the spring cut these side branches back to 16 or 18 inches in length. Four or five good canes in a hill are enough. Cut out old canes as soon as through fruiting and burn them.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Gregg and Mammoth Cluster, Black.....	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$2.00
Turner, Cuthbert and Thwack, Red.....	.05	.30	2.00
Kansas, Ohio and Souhegan, Black.....	.05	.30	2.00
Loudon, Red.....	.10	.50	4.00
Golden Queen, Yellow.....	.06	.50	4.00
Columbian, Purple.....	.10	.75	6.00
Cumberland.....	.06	.50	4.00
Cardinal Red.....	.06	.50	4.00

Warren, So. Dak., May 1, 1906

Dear Sir:—Group of nursery stock arrived here the 20th April. They were not only the best goods, but were in the best shape of anything I ever saw packed. They were in as good condition as if they had been packed the day before. I told my neighbors that the trees were so nice they said that their trees had rotten roots, which they got from the traveling agents.

Yours truly,

WM. PAPKE.

Black Raspberries

Gregg—Leading Black Cap and a popular market sort; canes of strong, vigorous growth and under good culture very productive; berries are large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor; it requires a good strong soil to produce best results; it is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters; it is, by far the best Black Cap and the largest of any.

Mammoth Cluster—A well-known old variety, yet retained for its high quality and productiveness; rich and juicy, with much bloom; canes strong and vigorous; medium to late.

Kansas—Originated at Lawrence, Kansas. It is healthy, vigorous and not subject to leaf blight; produces strong, healthy tips; fruit large, as fine a berry as Gregg, and equally as good a shipper; ripens just after the Souhegan; very prolific.

Ohio—Highly recommended for canning or evaporating and enormously productive; berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality, and the plant more hardy and bears crop annually; claimed to be the most productive of all.

Tyler (Souhegan)—A leading early market variety, ripening its entire crop in a very short time; medium size, very black, without bloom; flesh firm and sweet, plant vigorous, strong and hardy.

Red Raspberries

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—A remarkably strong hardy variety; standing the northern winter and southern summers equal to any; berries very large, conical, rich crimson; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

Thwack—Canes short, hardy as the hardiest, producing large crops of beautiful fruit; very firm, rendering it one of the best for shipping.

Loudon—A seedling of Turner crossed with the Cuthbert; originated at Janesville. The fruit is large, resembling the Cuthbert in color and shape, but is firmer and of a very good quality; its fine appearance always commands the highest price in the market. The cane is a strong, vigorous grower, and resembles the Turner in appearance; is very hardy and productive. We believe it is the one red raspberry for the garden and market.

Turner—A beautiful red berry, of fine size and excellent quality; one of the hardiest and most productive varieties known.

Golden Queen—Best yellow raspberry yet introduced. Briefly stated, it is a yellow Cuthbert, of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardy and productive. Canes are of the strongest growth; no home garden complete without it. Its beauty, size and quality render it indispensable for table use, ripens in midseason.

Columbian (Purple)—This is the most vigorous grower of any raspberry in cultivation. The canes often reach one inch in diameter. No berry will surpass it for yield. The berries are very large, shaped like the Cuthbert, and are better quality than the Shaffer. The best berry for canning we know. It is different from any other raspberry.

Florence, Colo., April 30th, 1906

C. M. Hurlburt:

Dear Sir—The trees came last Tuesday. On examination found them in good condition, which I was very glad of, never saw finer trees. I am more than pleased with them. Hope to be able to send to you next spring for a great many more. Yours truly, MRS. W. C. STEPHENSON

Logan Berry—(Raspberry-Blackberry)—Originated in California in 1884, supposed to be a cross between a red raspberry and a blackberry. In California for several years it has been grown in quantity for market and has been well tested in eastern states. Vine is a strong grower, spreading like Dewberry, free from disease; canes large, exceedingly prolific; ripens very early. Fruit size of large blackberries, same form and shape; color bright red, seeds small, flavor combination of blackberry and raspberry; mild, pleasant, vinous, excellent. 20 cents each. Six for \$1.00.

Strawberry Raspberry—Or Strawberry Tree—A very beautiful fruit from Japan. Bush from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, entirely hardy and impervious to heat and drought. The berries are larger than the largest strawberries, bright shining scarlet with an exquisite bloom. An immense yielder, producing regularly and abundantly. It bears the first season and gets stronger and larger each year. All lovers of fruit should give it a trial. It will both surprise and please you. 15 cents each. Six for 80 cents.

Dewberries

Price, 5 cents each; 40 cents for 10; \$3.00 for 100.

Bartel's Mammoth—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy; a strong grower and enormously productive; a superb and very profitable market fruit; the vines should be allowed to lie on the ground in winter and staked up early in the spring.

Lucretia—This is the leading and most popular dewberry yet discovered. It succeeds everywhere and is not particular about the kind of soil. Berries very large, black and of fine flavor. It should not be picked oftener than twice a week, when it is very sweet and rich. It ripens with the last strawberries.

Blackberries

In field culture plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the rows. In garden culture plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

Cultivate for first season to get plants well established, then the ground between the rows may be mulched enough to keep down all weeds.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Erie and Early Harvest.....	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$2.00
Snyder and Stone's Hardy .....	.05	.25	2.00
Taylor's Prolific and Rathbun and Agawam .....	.10	.50	4.00
Oregon Evergreen .....	.10	.80	7.00
Iceberg, White.....	.15	1.25	

Snyder—Very popular for the North and Northwest on account of the extreme hardness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts; canes remarkably strong and thrifty; more largely planted than any other of the ironclad varieties. We have a heavy demand for them every year; season early.

Stone's Hardy—Upright grower; very hardy; the berry is black and glossy when ripe and has a delicious flavor; it commences to ripen its fruit about five days earlier than Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer.

Rathbun—A strong erect grower, with strong stem, branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat, compact bush 4 or 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious, without hard core, of extra high flavor; jet black, small seed; firm enough to ship and handle well.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—SEE PAGE 4.

Taylor—Berries of fine flavor; larger than Snyder; canes of vigorous growth, ironclad hardness and wonderfully prolific; ripens late; a fine companion for Snyder in cold sections.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit rather small, and of good quality; heavy bearer. Its extreme earliness makes it a very profitable variety. Blooms stand the spring frosts best of all.



Oregon

of four or five on a stem, are good sized, fine flavored, sweet and delicious, either to eat from the hand, canning or cooking. They are immensely productive. No other blackberry will bear such heavy crops and continue fruiting so long in the season.

Oregon Evergreen

—The Oregon Evergreen Blackberry is one of the good things that have come to stay with us and will prove a great boon to all lovers of the wholesome and luscious fruit. Everyone who has a doorway or piece of ground, however small, can now have plenty of the sweetest and best blackberries at little trouble or cost, as this valuable new variety will thrive and bear immense crops of the most luscious fruit wherever it can get a foothold in the soil, and any kind of a trellis, arbor or support for the magnificent grape-like vines to run over. The Oregon Evergreen Blackberry differs from all other blackberries in form of its foliage and manner of growth. The canes do not die in winter like other blackberries, but continue to grow and bear year after year like a grape vine. The foliage somewhat resembles that of the fern, and forms a remarkably handsome covering for arbors. The berries are borne in clusters

Currants

A cool moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason it succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence, being benefitted by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows. They should be pruned each year, and all dead wood cut from them. Keep them thinned out so that air can freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by the use of hellebore. Dissolve an ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Black Naples and Champion, 2 years.....	\$.10	\$.80	\$....
Cherry, Red Dutch and Victoria, 2 years.....	.07	.60	5.00
White Dutch and White Grape, 2 years.....	.07	.60	5.00
Fay's Prolific and North Star, 2 years.....	.08	.70	5.00
Crandall, 2 years.....	.10	.80	....
Wilder and Pomona, 2 years.....	.10	.80	6.00

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red; a great bearer; stems longer than Cherry and berry holds its size to the end of the stem better; quality first-class; not quite so acid as Cherry; claimed to be the most prolific of all red currants.

Black Naples—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; fine for wines and jellies.

Black Champions—Bunches are very large and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious: it hangs long on the bunches.

Pomona—Medium size; a clear bright red; excellent quality; hangs long time after ripe; holds up well on market; is one of the best for shipping; easily and cheaply picked; holds an unparalleled record for actual acreage yield in ordinary field culture.

Cherry—The largest of all the red currants; berries sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive, when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Red Dutch—The standard old variety; excellent and well-known; a great bearer and a very profitable market sort.

Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long branches; late; good bearer.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts; very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage; very productive.

Crandall—A native black seedling of the Western Wild Currant, and much superior to any of the named varieties yet introduced; distinct from the European black varieties, and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive; a strong grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

Strawberries

The ground should be worked 10 or 15 inches deep and be properly enriched as for any garden crop. Drainage is necessary in very wet soil.

For family use plant fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way, and after a few strong plants have been set from runners, then pinch off all runners as fast as they appear. Keep the ground free from weeds and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork. Plants treated in this manner will produce more crowns and therefore double the amount of well-developed fruit than when runners are left to grow.

When the winters are severe, it is well to give the ground a light covering with coarse straw or litter. This covering should not be placed on until the ground is frozen. Fatal errors are made by putting on too much and too early. If coarse straw is used, it may be left on until the plants have done fruiting, taking care to open it up around the plants early in the spring, so as to give them plenty of sunlight and air.

Price—1 cent each; 60 cents per 100; \$1.00 per 1,000.

Price in September and October—\$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

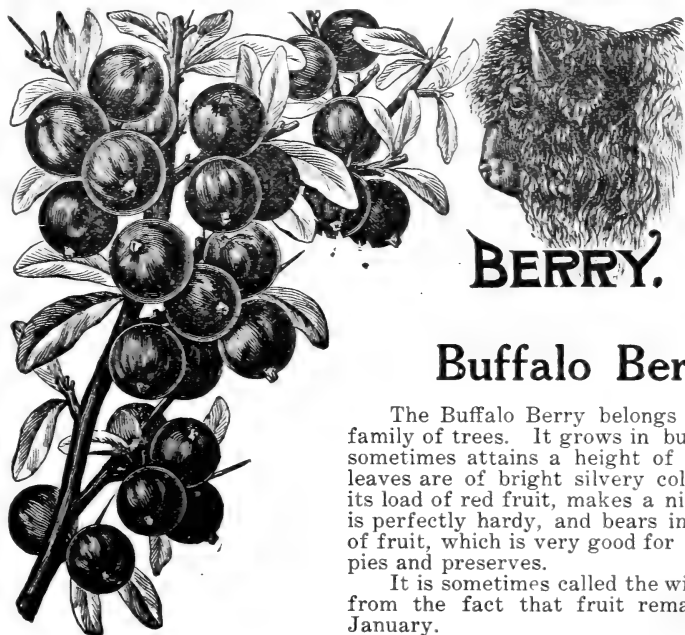
Price in July—Potted plants, from 2 inch pots, shipped with the earth attached, every one will grow, 5 cents each; \$4.00 per 100.

Beder Wood (Per.)—It ripens a week ahead of Crescent, gives heavy pickings from the start, and holds out until the rush of mid-season.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—A well-tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants, fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect.

Crescent—Perhaps the most popular of all. Plants strong, hardy and very productive; fruit extremely large, dark red, fine flavor. A splendid market variety. Imperfect.

Bismark (Per.)—A very large late berry. Strong grower, and fine for shipping.



BERRY.

Buffalo Berry

The Buffalo Berry belongs to the Olive family of trees. It grows in bush form and sometimes attains a height of ten feet; its leaves are of bright silvery color, and with its load of red fruit, makes a nice shrub. It is perfectly hardy, and bears immense crops of fruit, which is very good for tarts, jellies, pies and preserves.

It is sometimes called the winter currant, from the fact that fruit remains on until January.

Price—2 foot trees 20 cents each, 6 for \$1.00.

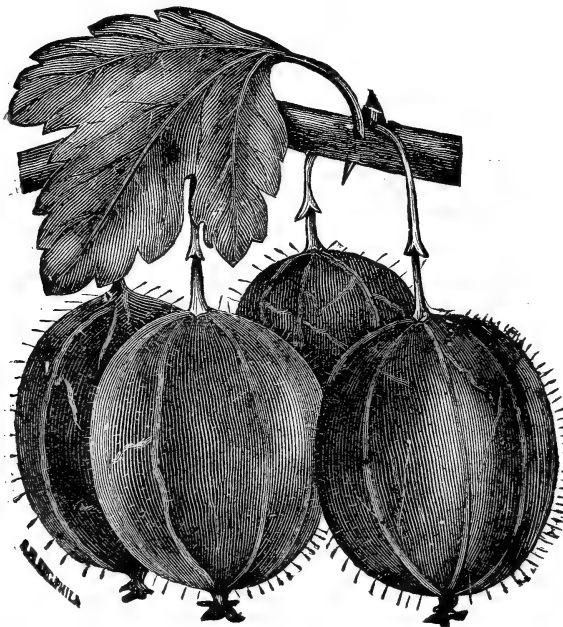
Price—Bearing size, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each, 6 for \$2.50.

Gooseberries

In order to produce large, abundant crops of gooseberries, it is necessary to manure heavily and prune closely. The English varieties do not require much pruning. Mildew is prevented by close planting and heavy mulching. Plant 3 to 4 feet each way.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Houghton and Transparent, 2 years.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$10.00
Downing and Smith's Improved, 2 years.....	.15	1.30	12.00
Industry, Red Jacket and Pearl, 2 years.....	.20	1.80	16.00
Poorman's Sweet .....	.30	2.50	....
Chautauqua.....	.30	2.50	....

Red Jacket—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality; has been well tested over a wide extent of territory. A wonderful cropper, with heavy foliage.



Red Jacket

Downing—Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh is rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive.

Houghton—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, tender and good; very valuable.

Industry—The best English gooseberry yet introduced, of vigorous upright growth and a greater cropper than any known variety, and much less subject to mildew than other English varieties; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of the most excellent flavor; both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red.

Poorman's—Is so called from the fact that when ripe is perfectly sweet, like a sweet cherry, and requires little, if any, sugar for culinary purposes. This most remarkable gooseberry is a seedling from the Houghton and is as hardy as its parent; it is a very strong grower, the bushes being inclined to grow in tree shape. It is red when ripe, very large, and has a shape and flower like a plum.

Chautauqua—This is a new variety of exceptional merit. Bush very vigorous, stout, upright; foliage large, glossy, dark green; fruit large, light greenish-yellow, smooth, translucent, thick skinned; quality very sweet and highly flavored. Very hardy and a prolific bearer.

Japanese Wineberry

This is an entirely new, distinct and valuable berry. It belongs to the raspberry family; is a strong, vigorous grower, attaining the usual height of the raspberry, and is said to be perfectly hardy in all positions without protection. The leaves are of the darkest green on the outside and silvery white underneath. The young shoots or branches are covered with a reddish brown hair or moss. The fruit is borne in large clusters, of 70 to 100 berries in a bunch. These berries are, from the time of formation and bloom until they are ripe, enclosed in a "burr" which is caused by the calyx covering them entirely. When ripe the burr opens, exhibiting a large berry of the brightest, light glossy scarlet or cherry wine color. The burrs and stems are covered with a heavy reddish moss like a moss rose bud. The flavor of the fruit is entirely different from that of any other berry, being very sprightly, sweet and juicy, having no disagreeable sour, but a delicate and luscious flavor peculiar to itself, and superior to other berries. It commences to ripen early in July, and continues in bearing for a long time. It is the most prolific berry known, the bushes being literally covered with its luscious fruit. It is propagated from the tips like cap raspberries and dewberries; and can be increased rapidly.

Price—15 cents each; 12 plants for \$1.00.

Asparagus

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deeply and well mixed together with well rotted manure or compost. Plant in rows two feet apart. In the rows the plants should not exceed a foot apart, and planted about four inches deep. Cover on approach of winter with manure, and fork the beds over lightly early in the spring.

Price—10 cents per 10; 75 cents per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter; color deep green, and crown very close.

Palmetto—It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth and quality, equal to the old favorite, Conover's Colossal.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Price—10 cents per 1; 60 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

Victoria—The best for market because of its giant growth.

Horse Radish

Price 3 cents per 1; 20 cents per 10; \$1.50 per 100.

Elderberries

A well known bush which bears a fine fruit for pies or wine.

Price—15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—SEE PAGE 4.

Ornamental Shrubs

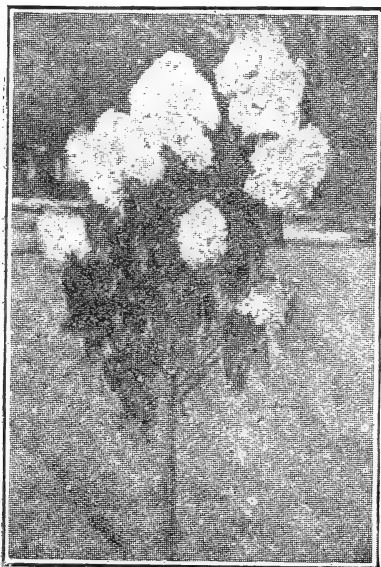
Althea or Rose of Sharon—These are fine shrubs and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall when nearly all other shrubs are out of blossom; hardy and easy of cultivation. 20 cents each.

Almond—Dwarf, double, rose-flowering; a beautiful shrub, with small, double, rosy blossom, closely set upon the twigs before the leaves appear. 20 cents each.

Japan Snowball—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads. Two-foot trees, 35 cents each.

Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab—A medium sized, hardy, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses; fragrant flowers of immense size, sure to give satisfaction to those who plant this beautiful tree. 3 to 4 foot trees, 35 cents each.

Calycanthus—Sweet Scented Shrub or Allspice—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers, its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color. 25 cents each.



Tree Hydrangea

for the lawn and one of the best for a fancy hedge. Hardy anywhere. Flowers purple. Twenty cents each.

Lilac, Persian White—Same as above, with white flowers. 20 cents each.

Mock Orange or Syringa—The Syringa is a large shrub, growing from 6 to 10 feet high. Vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers. Very fragrant. Blooms very freely. Hardy. 20 cents each.

Snow Ball—A well known favorite shrub of large size. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June. We have a bush on our farm, on which we counted over 800 blossoms at one time. Hardy everywhere. 20 cents each.

Hydrangea—A fine shrub of recent introduction, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched. 2-foot plants, 25 cents each.

Tree Hydrangea—4 to 5 feet high, 50 cents each.

Spirea—(Nan Houttei)—The best White Spirea. The annual growth is long and abundant, and covered in June with a wealth of pure white blossoms. Perfectly hardy. Should be in every collection. 20 cents each.

Anthony Waterer—A small, dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here, and very desirable. 25 cents each.

Lilac, Persian Purple—A well known shrub of glossy green foliage and beautiful, fragrant flowers. A good plant

Weigelia Roses—Of Japanese origin, producing a mass of flowers from July until fall. Very ornamental, flowers dark rose with lighter center. Very hardy. 20 cents each.

Weigelia—(Eva Rathke)—Brilliant carmine in color, almost continuous bloomer, very fine. Price 25 cents each.

Climbing Vines

Clematis Paniculata—(New Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—No introduction of recent years has met with such ready sale and given so perfect satisfaction wherever planted. It grows and thrives anywhere, and is a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. The flowers are pure white. Its extreme hardiness, bright green foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers, serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation. Strong 2-year plants, 25 cents.

Clematis—(Jackmanii)—A very beautiful blooming variety, with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet purple color, borne successionaly in continuous masses on the summer shoots. 35 cents each.

Henryi—Fine, large, creamy white flowers; strong grower and very hardy; one of the best of white varieties: a perpetual bloomer. 40 cents each.

Clematis—(Mad. Andre)—Red; very strong grower, producing large flowers. Each 35 cents.

Honeysuckle—(Monthly Fragrant or Dutch)—Blooms all summer, very sweet; red and yellow flowers. 20 cents each.

Begonia or Trumpet Flower—(Scarlet Radicans)—A splendid climber; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 20 cents each.

Virginia Creeper—A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. The vine is the best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it. 15 cents each.

Wistaria—(Double Purple)—A rare and charming variety, with perfect double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and the racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the single Wistaria, so well known as one of our best climbing plants. 20 cents each.

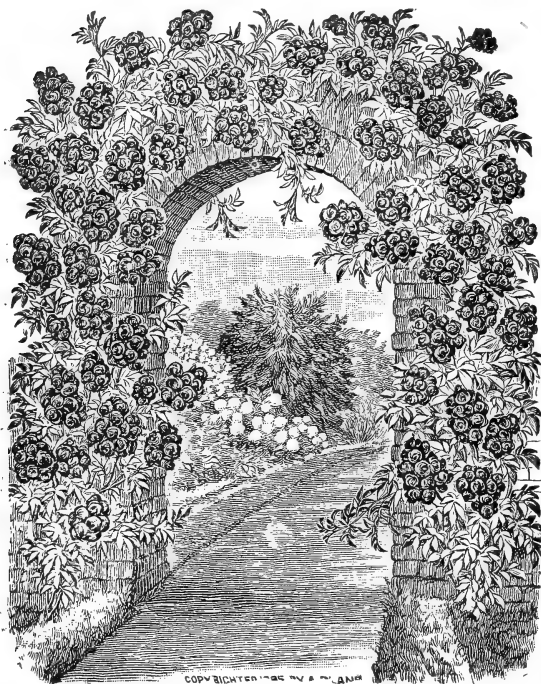
Boston Ivy—A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year. Strong plants, 25 cents each.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—This beautiful honeysuckle is almost evergreen, very strong and hardy in growth. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and bloom profusely from May until frost; a handsome and valuable vine. 15 cents each.

Roses

Our Roses are all very strong two-year-old plants, either grown on their own roots or budded on Manetti, and are not to be compared with the puny greenhouse roses from 2-inch pots sent out by some nurserymen.

Climbing Roses



Crimson Rambler

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy; the plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere. Price, 25 cents each.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters; very sweet-scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season. 25 cents each.

White Rambler—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white. 25 cents each.

"Baby Rambler"—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of crimson Rambler,

and, furthermore, everblooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the climbing Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size. "Baby Rambler" is one of the best red roses for bedding, and is going to be just as popular and as extensively planted as the climbing form has been. May be grown in pots. 2-year plants, 35 cents each.

White "Baby Rambler"—Exactly the same as Crimson "Baby Rambler," except that the flowers are pure white. This is the first season it has been offered and we have secured only 100 plants. These are pot grown. Price, 50 cents each.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, is almost white; very double and fragrant. 20 cents each.

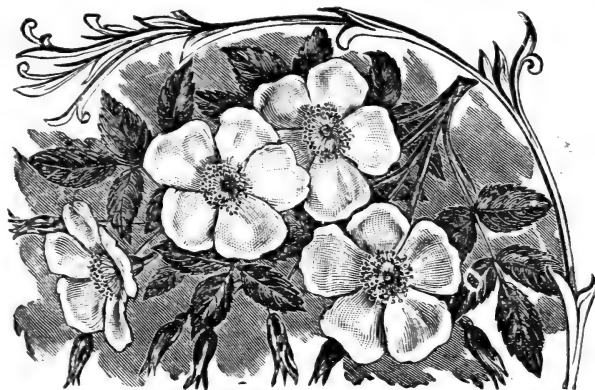
Greenville, or Seven Sisters—Purplish crimson and pink, not quite hardy. 20 cents each.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose. 20 cents each.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—SEE PAGE 4.

Memorial Rose

A rose of trailing habit; a very hardy and rapid grower, with a glossy dark green foliage, which remains on until late in the fall. Its flowers are



Memorial Rose

pure white and very fragrant. It is especially adapted to cemetery planting, hence its name; or it may be trained as a screen to hide some unsightly root, stump or rock. 20 cents each.

Monthly Blooming Roses

Marshall P. Wilder

—Color bright cherry carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth, with fine foliage; one of the freest of the hybrid perpetuals to

bloom: we can recommend this rose without hesitation. 25 cents each, five for \$1.00.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit; with large flower. 25 cents each, five for \$1.00.

Ulrich Brunner—The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color deep rich rose. 25 cents each, five for \$1.00.

Anne de Diesbach—Carmine, beautiful shade; moderately full and very large. 25 cents each, five for \$1.00.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters. 20 cents each, six for \$1.00.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine. 30 cents each.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, flowering in clusters; very free bloomer. 25 cents each, five for \$1.00.

General Washington—Brilliant rose crimson; large, double; fine. 20 cents each, five for \$1.00.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective. 20 cents each, five for \$1.00.

Madam Chas. Wood—One of the most beautiful hybrid perpetual roses ever introduced. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rose crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer. 20 cents each, five for \$1.00.

American Beauty—One of the best and most valuable roses, both for garden and house culture. Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome. Extra large full flowers and fine buds. The plant is very hardy and a constant bloomer. Each shoot produces a bud. The fragrance is delightful. Vigorous growth and has the everblooming qualities of the Tea Rose. Each 35 cents.

Frau Karl Druschki—or White American Beauty—A pure paper-white, free-flowering, large sized Hybrid Perpetual. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general finish. 2 year field grown. 35 cents each.



Moss Rose

Moss Roses

The Moss Rose is as hardy as any rose can be, and an extra vigorous grower. They are much admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds. While they bloom but once a year, the flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

Capt. John Ingram—
Dark velvety purple; full and fine. 25 cents.

Glory of Mosses—
Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful. 25 cents each.

Perpetual White—
Pure white; it blooms in large clusters. 25 cents each.

Tree Roses

These are grafted on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, are tree shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn, or as border plants along the sidewalk and driveway. They are coming into popular favor and at the low price we are offering them this year everyone can set out a few of these pretty tree roses in his yard or on the lawn.

Crimson Rambler Tree Rose—No other rose is so well adapted for growing in tree form. The branches droop gracefully and reach nearly down to the ground, thus forming a regular weeping tree. Each 75 cents.

Hybrid Perpetual Tree Rose—These hardy and free blooming roses we have in tree form and can furnish the following colors: Red, White and Yellow. Price 75 cents each; 10 for \$6.50.

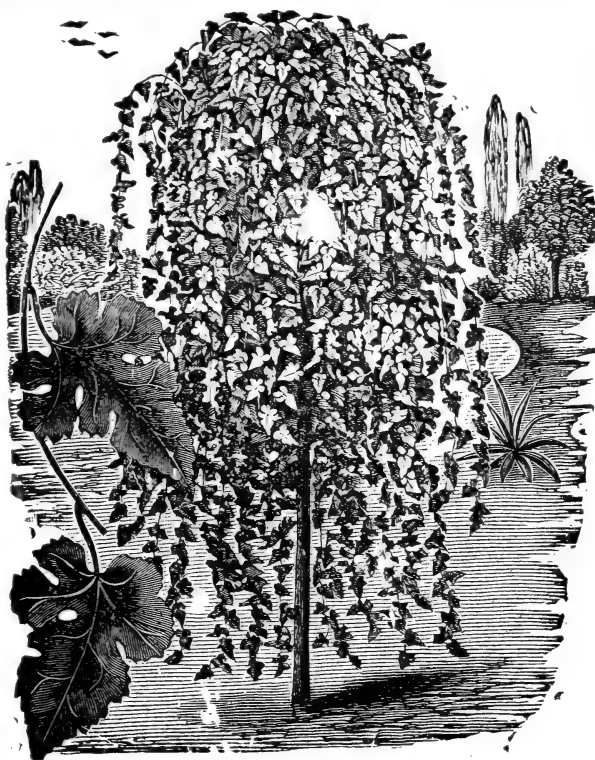
Baby Rambler Tree Rose—A most attractive novelty in hardy roses. Budded on strong, straight stems four feet high; the round, bushy Baby Rambler tops at all times a perfect mass of crimson bloom. The most florescent and striking of all tree roses. \$1.00 each.



Tree Rose

Weeping Trees

These trees form objects of great beauty when planted as single specimens on lawns, in the front yard and especially when used for cemetery decorations. Also of great value for covering arbors. Our list embraces the best varieties.



Weeping Mulberry

and desirable lawn tree in existence, and produces a beautiful effect on streets and avenues. Makes a vigorous growth and is perfectly hardy. Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; the slim side branches drooping in a most picturesque manner; foliage delicate and deep cut, coloring finely in the fall. The drooping branches and silvery bark form a most effective combination during the winter months. Each \$1.00.

Camperdown Weeping Elm—Its vigorous branches, which have a uniform habit, overlap so regularly that a compact roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. One of the best weeping trees. It can be trained to form an arbor if desired. The peculiar characteristics of this tree make it very popular and valuable for the lawn. Hardy. \$1.00 each.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry—We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most beautiful of weeping trees. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous, distinctly lobed; the branches slender and willowy, forming a tall, narrow green tent of dense shade. Fine trees \$1.00 each.

Catalpa [Bunglii] or Umbrella Tree—One of the finest ornamental trees we have; it is perfectly hardy; you will be pleased with this tree on your lawn. Trees grafted, 7 feet high, 75 cents each.

Weeping Birch—Cut Leaved. Probably the most popular

	Per 1	Per 10
Kilmaenoc Willow.....	\$.50	\$4.50
Wisconsin Willow, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.00
Wisconsin Willow, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.50
Mountain Ash.....	1.00	

Seeds

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Locust.....	\$0.05	\$0.40
Hardy Catalpa.....	.10	1.25
Honey Locust.....	.05	.40
Osage Orange.....	.10	.40
Russian Mulberry.....	.20	3.00

If you want seeds sent by mail add 8 cents per pound to price.

Apple Grafts

We can furnish apple grafts, but we cannot accept orders for them after March 1st. Not less than 25 of a kind, made by the 100 rate, nor less than 100 by the 1000 rate.

	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 French Crab, piece root.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
No. 2 French Crab, whole root.....	2.00	14.00

Phlox

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost.

Mixed colors, Red, White, Pink and Lavender, 15 cents each, 8 for \$1.00.

Nut Trees

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Sweet Chestnut, 12 to 18 inch.....	\$0.04	\$0.30	\$ 2.50	\$.....
Sweet Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Sweet Chestnut, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Spanish Chestnut, 12 to 18 inch.....	.08	.70	.....	.....
English Hazelnuts, 12 to 18 inch.....	.20	1.50	.....	.....
Pecans, 12 to 18 inch.....	.20	1.75	15.60	.....
English Walnuts, 10 to 15 inch.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Japan Walnuts, 10 to 15 inch.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Butternuts, 12 to 18 inch.....	.05	.45	4.00	.....
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 inch.....	.....	.....	.80	7.00
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 inch.....	.....	.....	1.00	9.00

Redding, Shasta Co., Calif., Feb. 22, 1907.

Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

Gentlemen—I want to thank you for the prompt attention you gave my order. The trees arrived sooner than expected and were in fine condition. In this climate where every thing grows rapidly the trees are just the right size for planting. Thank you for the Gadiola bulbs and the Rose bush, and for all I thank you again as we are all well pleased.

Respectfully, MRS. M. M. GIBSON, Box 416.

Beaver, Okla., April 5, 1906.

C. M. Hurlburt, Fairbury, Neb.

I received trees alright and in good condition. Trees better than I expected.

Yours truly,

PHILIP DOLL.

Shade Trees.

Ash, Soft Maple, Box Elder, Catalpa, Black
Locust and Carolina Poplar—

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.20	10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.50	12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00
Elm and Sycamore—			
4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.30	12.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	4.75	45.00
Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....
Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....
Hard Maple, 5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....
Hard Maple, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.00	.....
Horse Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.00	.....
Russian Olive, 4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.50	.....
Black Walnut, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....
Black Walnut, 6 to 8 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....
White Birch, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....
Silver Leaved Poplar, 6 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....
Silver Leaved Poplar, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.50	.....
Silver Leaved Poplar, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.20	.....
Red Bud, 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....
Red Bud, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	.15	1.30	.....
Honey Locust, 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.50	.....
Honey Locust, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....
Honey Locust, 6 to 8 feet.....	.40	3.00	.....
Thornless Honey Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.50	.....
Thornless Honey Locust, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....
Thornless Honey Locust, 5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....
Thornless Honey Locust, 6 to 8 feet.....	.45	4.00	.....
Balm of Gilead, 2 to 3 feet.....	.10	.80	.....
American Linden, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.50	.....
Norway Maple, 5 to 6 feet.....	.65	6.00	.....

Hedge Plants

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Privet, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
Privet, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Privet, 18 to 24 inches.....	.40	3.00	25.00
Osage Orange, strong plants.....	.....	.20	1.50
Osage Orange, second size.....	.....	.15	1.00
Russian Mulberry, 6 to 12 inches.....	.....	.25	2.00
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.35	3.00
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inches.....	.....	.50	4.00

Forest Tree Seedlings

We have millions of them, principally Black and Honey Locust, Catalpa, and Mulberry. Lumber and posts are becoming more expensive every year, and people could save a great deal of this expense by planting some of the quick-growing forest trees. Nearly every farm has some waste land that could be used for this purpose.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Ash, 6 to 10 inches.....		\$0.20	\$ 1.50
Ash, 10 to 15 inches.....		.30	2.50
Ash, 15 to 30 inches.....		.50	4.50
Box Elder, 6 to 10 inches.....		.20	1.75
Box Elder, 10 to 15 inches.....		.30	2.50
Box Elder, 15 to 30 inches.....		.50	4.50
Black Locust, 5 to 8 inches.....		.10	1.00
Black Locust, 8 to 12 inches.....		.15	1.25
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....		.25	2.25
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....		.40	3.50
Black Locust, 24 to 36 inches.....		.60	5.00
Black Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....		1.00	8.00
Honey Locust, 5 to 10 inches.....		.30	2.50
Honey Locust, 10 to 15 inches.....		.40	3.50
Honey Locust, 15 to 24 inches.....		.60	5.00
Thornless Honey Locust, 5 to 10 inches.....		.40	3.50
Thornless Honey Locust, 10 to 15 inches.....		.60	5.00
Thornless Honey Locust, 15 to 24 inches.....		1.00	8.00
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....		.50	4.00
Soft Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....		.65	5.00
Sugar Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....		.65	5.00
Wild Black Cherry, 12 to 18 inches.....		.65	5.00
Hackberry, 12 to 18 inches.....		1.00	9.00
Hackberry, 18 to 24 inches.....		1.50	12.00
White Elm, 12 to 18 inches.....		.45	4.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 12 inches.....		.20	1.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....		.30	2.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....		.50	4.00
Cottonwood, 10 to 15 inches.....		.25	2.00
American Linden, 12 to 18 inches.....		4.00	
Sycamore, 12 to 18 inches.....		2.00	15.00
Apple Seedlings, No. 1.....		1.00	8.00
Apple Seedlings, No. 2.....		.70	5.00

Cuttings

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Cottonwood and Carolina Poplar.....		\$0.20	\$ 1.50
Wisconsin Weeping Willow.....		.25	2.00
Silver Poplar.....		.20	1.50
White and Yellow Willow.....		.20	1.50
Privet.....		.20	1.50
Concord Grape.....		.20	1.50

We Pay the Freight—See Page 4

Evergreens—Transplanted.

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100
Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$2.50	.....
Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, 18 to 24 inches.....	.30	2.00	.....
Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, 12 to 18 inches.....	.20	1.50	.....
Arbor Vitae, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.50	.....
Red Cedars, 2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....
Red Cedars, 18 inches.....	.25	2.00	.....
Red Cedars, 12 to 18 inches.....	.20	1.60	.....
Red Cedars, 8 to 12 inches.....	.15	1.20	.....
Silver Cedars, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50	3.50	.....
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.00	.....
Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches.....	.20	1.50	.....
Black Hills Spruce, taken up with earth, 12 inches.....	.30	2.50	.....
Black Hills Spruce, taken up with earth, 18 inches.....	.50	3.50	.....
Blue Spruce, taken up with earth, 12 inches.....	.35	.....	.....
Blue Spruce, taken up with earth, select color, 12 in..	.50	.....	.....
Blue Spruce, taken up with earth, best colors, 12 in..	.75	.....	.....
Irish Juniper, taken up with earth, 12 inches.....	.35	.....	.....
Irish Juniper, taken up with earth, 18 inches.....	.75	.....	.....
Balsam of Fir, with earth, 12 inches.....	.30	.....	.....



Austrian, Scotch and White Pine, Douglas Spruce, White Spruce or Balsam of Fir, any of these, 12 inches in height, with earth, each 30 cents.

Evergreen Seedlings

Below we give prices on seedlings such as we use for our own planting, they require a great deal of care for the first year after transplanting, but when once started will soon make fine trees.

Blue Spruce

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Scotch and Austrian Pine, 10 to 12 inches.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
White Pine and Arbor Vitae, 8 to 10 inches.....	.45	4.00	30.00
Norway or White Spruce, 10 to 12 inches.....	.35	3.00	20.00
Jack Pine, 10 to 12 inches.....	.35	3.00	18.00
Red Cedar, 8 to 12 inches.....	.70	6.00	.....
Red Cedar, 12 to 15 inches.....	.85	7.50	.....

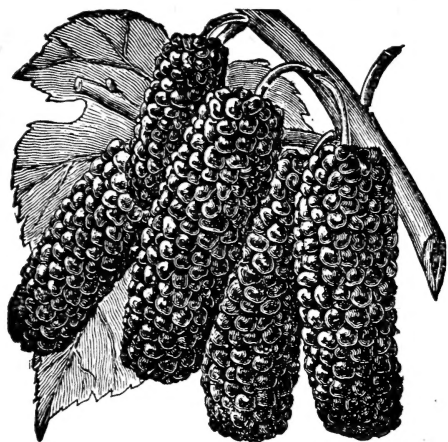
Bulbs and Tubers

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Peonies, for fall or spring.....	\$0.25	....	....	....
Gladiolus for spring planting.....	.10	....	....	....
Tube Roses for spring planting.....	.10	....	....	....
Hyacinths for fall planting.....	.10	....	....	....
Crocuses for fall planting.....	.05	....	....	....
Tulips for fall planting.....	.05	....	....	....
Lilies for fall or spring planting.....	.25	....	....	....
Narcissus for fall planting.....	.20	....	....	....
Dahlias for spring planting.....	.20	....	....	....
Cannas for spring planting.....	.20	....	....	....
Yuccas.....	.20	....	....	....
Bleeding Heart.....	.20	....	....	....
Golden Glow.....	.15	....	....	....
Hollyhocks, mixed colors.....	.10	.75	....	....

Our One Dollar Collections

Below we give the description of a number of collections of small trees, shrubs, vines and plants which we will send postpaid, for One Dollar each. No order accepted for less than one dollar. If so desired, we will send one-half of two, or one-fourth of four collections for the price named. Please order by number.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 12 Assorted Apple Trees, 1 yr. | 25. 20 Asparagus. |
| 2. 10 Assorted Crab Apple Trees, 1 year. | 26. 26 Horseradish cuttings. |
| 3. 4 Assorted Cherry Trees, 1 yr. | 27. 12 Rhubarb. |
| 4. 10 Assorted Peach Trees, budded. | 28. 100 Strawberries, assorted. |
| 5. 6 Assorted Plum Trees, budded. | 29. 6 Honeysuckles, assorted. |
| 6. 6 Assorted Apricot Trees, budded. | 30. 6 Trumpet Vines. |
| 7. 4 Quince Trees, assorted. | 31. 5 Clematis Viticella. |
| 8. 16 Concord Grape Vines. | 32. 6 Virginia Creepers. |
| 9. 12 Agawam Grape Vines. | 33. 4 Climbing Roses, assorted. |
| 10. 12 Brighton Grape Vines. | 34. 4 Hybrid Monthly Rose, ast'd. |
| 11. 12 Delaware Grape Vines. | 35. 4 Moss Roses, assorted. |
| 12. 8 Duchess Grape Vines. | 36. 4 Peonies. |
| 13. 8 Empire State Grape Vines. | 37. 4 Lilies, assorted. |
| 14. 12 Elvira Grape Vines. | 38. 4 Dahlias, assorted. |
| 15. 8 Moore's Early Grape Vines. | 39. 12 Gladiolus. |
| 16. 12 Niagara Grape Vines. | 40. 12 Tube Roses, assorted. |
| 17. 12 Worden Grape Vines. | 41. 12 Hyacinths, assorted. |
| 18. 10 Currants, assorted, 1 year. | 42. 12 Narcissus, assorted. |
| 19. 10 Gooseberry, assorted, 1 year. | 43. 20 Tulips, assorted. |
| 20. 20 Juneberry, 1 year. | 44. 20 Crocuses, assorted. |
| 21. 20 Dewberries, assorted. | 45. 20 Lilies of the Valley. |
| 22. 16 Blackberry, assorted. | 46. 1 Crimson, 1 White, 1 Yellow Rambler Rose. |
| 23. 20 Red Raspberry, assorted. | 47. 6 Japanese Wineberry. |
| 24. 20 Black Raspberry, assorted. | 48. 6 Evergreen Blackberry. |
| | 49. 4 Stewart Peach. |
| | 50. 5 Cannas, assorted. |



Russian Mulberry

This tree has been planted very extensively in the Western states for the last fifteen years, and we know of no other tree that will stand as much drouth and neglect and yet make a good growth each year.

It makes a very good shade tree, holding its leaves late into the fall; and for a hedge, without thorns, it has no superior.

Trees commence to bear at two years old; fruit resembles the blackberry, and will ripen from July 1st to September.

Russian Mulberry

	Per 1	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 ft., well branched, transplanted.....	\$0.02	\$1.00	\$8.50	.....
4 to 5 ft., well branched, transplanted.....	.08	.70	6.00	.....
3 to 4 ft., well branched, transplanted.....	.07	.60	5.00	.....
2 to 3 ft., branched, transplanted.....	.06	.50	4.00	.....
6 to 12 inch seedlings.....	.....	.....	.25	2.00
12 to 18 inch seedlings.....	.....	.....	.35	3.00
18 to 24 inch seedlings.....	.....	.....	.50	4.00
Downing Everbearing, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
New American, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....

Free Premium to Our Patrons

We wish to secure the names of some of your neighbors who are in need of some of our stock, consequently we make you the following offer: If, when you send your order, you will cut out the blank below and return to us with the names of four of your acquaintances, who would be likely to need something in our line, together with postoffice and state, we will send you free any one of the following list. This offer is not good on orders to be sent by mail.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Trumpet Vine. | 2 Lilacs. | 3 Tube Roses. |
| 4 Gladiolus, assorted. | 4 Lilies, two kinds. | 10 Asparagus. |

[illegible]

INDEX

	Page		Page
Apples.....	5-6-7	Hedge Plants.....	35
Apples, Seedless.....	8	Ornamental Shrubs.....	28
Apples, Bismark.....	10	Juneberry.....	18
Apricot.....	17	Logan Berry.....	34
Asparagus.....	27	Nut Trees.....	34
Black Raspberries.....	20-21	Nectarines.....	14
Black Berries.....	22-23	Pears.....	11-12
Buffalo Berries.....	25	Peaches.....	12-13-14
Bulbs and Tubers.....	34	Plums.....	15
Crab Apples.....	10-11	Phlox.....	34
Cherries.....	15-16-17	Quinces.....	18
Currants.....	24	Red Raspberries.....	20-21
Climbing Vines.....	29	Rhubarb.....	27
Cuttings.....	36	Roses.....	30-31-32
Dewberries.....	22	Russian Mulberry.....	39
Evergreens.....	38	Shade Trees.....	35
Forest Seedlings.....	36	Strawberry-Raspberry.....	22
Grafts.....	34	Strawberries.....	24-25
Grapes.....	18-19-20	Seeds.....	34
Gooseberries.....	26	Weeping Trees.....	33
Horse Radish.....	27	Wineberry.....	27

Cut This Out and Return With Your Order

FAIRBURY NURSERIES

DUE BILL FOR 25 Cents

Fairbury, Neb., Jan. 1, 1908.

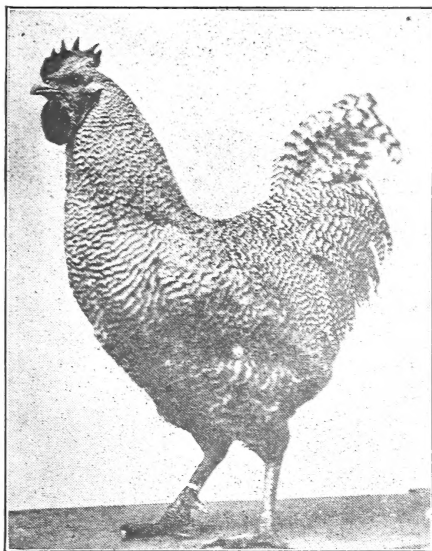
This due bill will be accepted for twenty-five cents in Nursery Stock from any customer whose order amounts to One Dollar or more.

C. M. HURLBURT, Mgr.

NOT GOOD ON ORDERS TO BE SENT BY MAIL.

Address C. M. HURLBURT, Manager, Fairbury, Neb.

Poultry



First Premium Cock, State Poultry Show Lincoln, Jan. 14, 1907. Score by Russell, 91. Weight $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

In connection with our nursery business we are breeding some very fine poultry. Chicken raising and fruit raising should go hand in hand, and it costs the same to raise mongrels as it does a thoroughbred; then why not choose the variety best suited to your fancy and condition and breed that kind only? It will cost you no more to raise eggs worth \$1.00 per dozen for hatching purposes than to raise those which your grocer gives you 10c per dozen for in trade.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Of all the varieties of standard bred poultry, there is none that has the same hold on the fancy and commercial breeder as the world-famed Plymouth Rocks. They are plump, full-breasted, vigorous and hardy, good layers, capital flesh formers, handsome in plumage and carriage, easy to mate and raise, and have all the essential qualities of an ideal bird.

Their standard weights are, cock, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; pullet, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The male and female should be of the same color throughout, which should be white, or a light gray, crossed by narrow black bars, that should be the same distance apart, and extend the whole length of each feather. The white and dark bars should be of the same width. The beak should be yellow in the male, and nearly so in the female; legs and toes clear yellow; eyes red; five points to the comb, the center one which should be the longest and directly over the eye; comb should stand erect.

We breed the Thompson (Ringlet) strain exclusively, and have as good stock as can be found in the West.

We shall have four breeding pens this season, each pen headed by one or more of our choicest cockerels.

Eggs, \$1.25 per setting of 15; \$5.00 per 100, express to be paid by purchaser.

Unscored cockerels at \$1.00 each, as long as they last; scored birds, after December 15th, at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

If you want to improve your chickens, better let us have your order for one or more of our cockerels.

An Egg and Poultry Purchaser Pays the Express.

Agents Wanted

In the territory east of Denver, Colo., and west of the Mississippi river.

We wish to secure in your neighborhood a local agent who will solicit orders for us. If you have some leisure time during the long winter months and wish to act as our agent, write us for terms.



CLUB ORDERS

We will allow our customers a liberal commission in stock for Club Orders sent to us. Write for our Club Offers.



ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

August 29th, 1907.

This is to certify, That on August 27th, 1907, I examined personally the nursery and premises of the Fairbury Nurseries, C. M. Hurlburt, Manager, Fairbury, Nebraska, and find no San Jose Scale, nor indication that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity, and that the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases.

This certificate is good for one year from date.

LAWRENCE BRUNER,

State Entomologist.

Fairbury Nurseries

C. M. HURLBURT, Mgr. FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA